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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Thirty-third session
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda
Capacity-building under the Convention

Item 10 of the provisional agenda
Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Activities to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under decision 2/CP.7

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 4/CP.12, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat annually their information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decisions 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by its decision 29/CMP.1, decided that the framework adopted under decision 2/CP.7 is applicable to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. By its decision 6/CMP.2, the CMP invited Parties to submit information on the activities that they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1.

3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its twenty-eighth session, encouraged Parties to continue to make submissions annually to the secretariat pursuant to decision 4/CP.12, paragraph 1, and decision 6/CMP.2, paragraph 1, in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (FCCC/SBI/2008/8, para. 74).

4. The secretariat has received three such submissions from two Parties. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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* This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Paper no. 1A: Belgium and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States

SUBMISSION BY BELGIUM AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

Brussels, 20 September 2010

Subject: Capacity-Building for developing countries under the Convention- Information from Parties on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decision 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.10, which include, inter alia, such elements as needs and gaps, experiences and lessons learned.

1. Introduction

The EU welcomes the opportunity to further share information on the activities undertaken to implement the framework for Capacity-Building in Developing Countries in response to the SBI invitation

The EU believes that capacity-building is fundamental to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. Capacity Building is cross-cutting by nature and for this reason the EU strongly advocates that support for Capacity Building needs of developing countries should be an integral part of support arrangements in relevant areas such as adaptation, mitigation, REDD, technology transfer and mechanisms. For the EU the financial support to capacity building shall be provided through different channels encompassing bilateral, regional and multilateral ones, as appropriate.

As proven by the examples included in this submission, and other that can be found in the national communications, the EU and its Member States have a long standing tradition in the field of capacity development for climate change purposes.

We have been supporting a great number of meaningful capacity building actions in developing countries in the past years, responding to countries' specific needs and in partnership with them.

This been said the EU has the intention to do more and better in this fundamental area, Such a decision entails however as a pre-requisite understanding precisely and in partnership with the beneficiary countries the qualitative and quantitative impact of the interventions it supported in the past.

Capacity Building is without doubt a fundamental part of the "fast start" activities the EU is promptly setting in motion following the Copenhagen Accord.

2. The EU experience: Lessons learned

There are several lessons to be learnt from EU interventions on capacity development in a variety of sectors and thematic areas that are highly applicable also in a climate change context. Indeed, capacity development is at the heart of EU development cooperation[1], in line with our commitments towards achieving sustainable results as detailed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. The logic behind EU interventions on capacity development,–are first of all, that they are based on local ownership and responding to expressed needs of partners; secondly, they are coordinated with other donors and beneficiary countries, carried out in partnership, and thirdly, that they seek to provide adequate quality assurance.

Some general experiences on capacity development that are also relevant for climate change are illustrated by the concrete examples below:

[1] For more information on the renewed approach to capacity development promoted by the European Commission, see the new knowledge management platform, www.capacity4dev.eu. Launched in 2009 to facilitate the exchange of lessons learnt and consolidate good practices, it is an interactive and living platform which is continuously updated and enables the exchange of ideas, experiences and success stories.

- **Ownership** is of fundamental importance and capacity building support must be designed, managed and monitored with local partners to ensure they are demand driven and appropriate.
- Capacity development must be seen as **cross-cutting and integral part of any climate change project or programme**. However, capacity development is a long term process, and should entail a flexible and adaptive approach to ensure changing conditions can be taken into account and emerging challenges addressed.
- **All levels of government** play a crucial role in development and climate change alike – not only for adaptation, but also for mitigation activities. Targeting local governments through direct projects and programmes with a strong capacity and institution building component is therefore crucial.
- The **private sector** has also a key role to play, in particular in emerging and fast growing economies. Capacity building of private sector actors is therefore a good complement to the support for government institutions, and has a significant potential for a multiplier effect within the country and within the region.
- **Climate change partnerships** are a fruitful working mode as proved by the institutional collaboration between the Finnish Meteorological Institute and partner country "sister" institution in Pacific, Asia and Africa. It can help in solving common challenges and create better and common understanding when discussing in international fora.
- **Regional networking** can help in responding to weak institutional contexts, reinforcing with advice (e.g. through ad-hoc help desks) and support from countries in similar conditions

3. EU Support to Capacity Building under the UNFCCC

The EU adopts a far-reaching approach in relation to climate change capacity-building: every project and programme supported by the EU in the climate domain (as in other areas of development cooperation) usually contains a robust capacity building component. These can take the form of specific training at community level up to technical assistance for target ministries or government institutions. Knowledge exchanges and twinning with European institutions or South-South cooperation are also fostered, where relevant, as they have proven to be a successful instrument with EU neighbouring countries.

In line with the Paris Declaration principles and commitments, no EU projects or programmes are being implemented without a special attention to ensuring national ownership, and capacity building is mainstreamed throughout all our activities. Indeed, more and more focus is given on ownership and capacity building as a key for the sustainability of projects and programmes' results. Providing a precise figure detailing all EU financial support devoted to capacity building activities in the context of the UNFCCC or the Kyoto protocol is, therefore, not possible.

The EU supports a wide range of actions related to capacity development for climate change. They include building individual and institutional capacity for analysis: impact prediction and vulnerability assessment (such as weather data collection and analysis as supported, e.g., by the ClimDev programme), monitoring and observation, risk assessment, cost and benefit analysis of alternative development options. A second range of actions relates to the negotiations, supporting improved coordination between developing countries to prepare for climate change negotiations (through, for instance, the Global Climate Change Alliance high level seminars). Finally, capacities for implementation are fostered through the establishment of knowledge banks to disseminate information and provide training for action on climate change.

4. Relevant examples of activities supported by the EU[2] and its Member States

4.1. Regional climate change partnerships networks and regional initiatives, some examples

4.1.1. Africa

Africa-EU relations are framed within the context of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) adopted at the Lisbon Summit in December 20071. The Strategy reflects the will of 80 Head of States and Governments from Europe (27) and Africa (53) to redefine the relations between the two continents in the framework of a Strategic

[2] More examples of projects/programmes in support of tackling climate change in developing countries can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/climate-change-actions/

Partnership to tackle together global challenges. The objective of the action Plan attached to the strategy is to ensure that the political framework defined in a long-term perspective leads to short-term concrete deliveries.

The first Action Plan (2008-2010) is structured around 8 thematic partnerships whose implementation has already led to important concrete actions. Under the Climate Change Partnership joint work undertaken by the EU and Africa identified capacity building on climate change as the overarching priority area to be addressed. This primacy has been confirmed by the Nairobi Declaration adopted at the May 2009 special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). In this respect the following represent some relevant initial achievements:

Under the €20 M EU-ACP capacity building programme for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the EU is supporting the establishment of an "African Hub" at the African Union Commission to enhance African capacity related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements participation and compliance of African countries in the climate change, biodiversity and chemicals domains.

Increasing African participation in the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs) is one of the GCCA priorities (see below) and is also covered under the MEA support programme through a specific € 4 M component managed by UNEP. This is complementary to ongoing EU efforts to strengthen the capacity of the environmental section in the African Union Commission in terms of human resources and training.

Under the EU Global Climate Change Alliance and with resources provided by the European Development Fund a GCCA regional capacity development support programme for adaptation in African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) was finalised in 2009. Through such a programme the EU is supporting the ClimDev Africa Programme (a tripartite continental initiative involving the African Union Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank). ClimDev encompasses the establishment of an African Climate Policy Centre to strengthen resilience to short-term climate variability.

Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Programme is a joint initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The programme has been mandated at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government, as well as by Africa's Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and Environment.The programme responds to the urgent challenge that climate variability and change pose to the achievement of Africa's sustainable development objectives.

ClimDev-Africa has been under development since April 2006. Its scope has expanded from solely addressing the need for greatly improved climate information for Africa to also strengthening the use of such information for decision making, by improving analytical capacity, knowledge management and dissemination activities, and implementing pilot projects demonstrating the value of mainstreaming climate information into development. This came about after a realisation that information alone would not lead to effective policies. The programme therefore seeks to overcome the lack of necessary information, analysis and options required by policy and decision-makers at all levels. ClimDev-Africa will construct a solid foundation in Africa for the response to climate change, building on solid science and observational infrastructure, enabling strong working partnerships between government institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities, and creating and strengthening of knowledge frameworks to support and integrate the actions required. As such ClimDev-Africa will strengthen Africa's climate and development institutions at regional, subregional and national levels. The programme will seek to increase the level of activities for adaptation to climate change (ACC) in Africa, and reduce fragmentation among these activities. ClimDev-Africa will provide a coherent framework for coordination of ACC activities in the region. It will also assist in sound policy-making based on information and analyses on policy options. The programme will improve climate practices in sectoral institutions through much enhanced policy environments, and by leaders actively owning the problem, raising awareness of its importance, and encouraging establishment of ACC processes. It will contribute to addressing the present weaknesses in both demand for, and supply of, pertinent climate services, which have contributed to the limited use of climate data in development processes in Africa. In this regard, the programme will seek to engage national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) in the national development agendas with a view to bridging the disconnection between climate services and development priorities. ClimDev-Africa will contribute to rectifying the current situation where there is little use of climate information in development practices. The programme will also engage local communities in the whole process of adaptation to climate change.

The African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) serves as the policy arm of the Climdev-Africa Programme**.** The ACPC shall host the Secretariat of the ClimDev-Africa Program while being responsible for implementing national level investments and all policy-related projects under Component 2 of ClimDev, the one encompassing capacity building functions and namely to enhance the capacity of African policy makers and policy support institutions to integrate climate change information into developmental programs.

Specifically, the ACPC shall provide policy guidance to African states on climate change and development and contribute to strengthening the human and institutional capacities of African countries and Regional Economic Communities to formulate, analyse and implement sound climate change policies and programmes;

(source UN-ECA)

Research projects funded by the EU Framework Programmes for Research and focusing on climate change issues in Africa contributed to capacity building through the participation of African partners in the research consortia and through dedicated training and capacity building efforts. The projects in question include, for example, African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) and CARBOAFRICA[3]. Under the 7th Framework Programme for Research, work is well underway for additional projects dealing with health impacts of climate change in Africa and with climate induced changes in water resources in the Mediterranean (including North Africa). These projects are providing further opportunities for capacity building.

[3] Quantification, understanding and prediction of carbon cycle and other GHG gases in Sub-saharan Africa.

4.1.2. Latin America

EUrocLIMA - EU Climate change regional cooperation programme in Latin America

The objectives of the EUrocLIMA Programme are to help:

- Reduce people's vulnerability to the effects of climate change in conjunction with the fight against poverty and promote sustainable development by increasing understanding of how action at national level affects the rest of the region.
- Reduce social inequalities, especially those linked to climate change and facilitate social sustainable development.
- Reduce the socio-economic impact of climate change through cost-efficient adaptations, capable of generating sub-regional and regional synergies.
- Reinforce regional-integration dialogue with the aim of setting up a permanent consultation mechanism for a joint review of shared goals.

Three expected results in line with the 2008 V Latin America and Caribbean- EU Lima. Declaration:

1. Enhanced policy dialogue on climate change issues, to increase awareness and raise political visibility at national, sub-regional and regional level.
2. Better sharing of information and data on scientific and socio-economic matters related to climate change (and cross-cutting matters).
3. Strengthened technical capacities to help ensure beneficiaries' greater ownership and the empowerment of national and regional expertise and skills.

For more information, see http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/latin-america/regional-cooperation/euroclima/in-detail_en.htm

4.1.3. African-Caribbean-Pacific Countries

Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in ACP countries

The European Commission supports Capacity building related to MEAs in ACP countries, a joint initiative with UNEP, the African Union Commission (AUC); the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat; the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); the UNEP Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development; the Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD-GM); the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Secretariat; and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

It is a four-year €21.45 M initiative, with the overall objective of promoting environmental sustainability in ACP countries and the specific objective of enhancing the capacity of ACP countries to implement MEAs. This will allow countries to address poverty alleviation in a sustainable development perspective, as well as to address the adverse effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought, land degradation and other threats to the environment. The project started in January 2009. The project has two components:

1) Regional Hubs: three Regional Hubs will be established to support the 79 ACP countries in the implementation MEAs at the regional and national levels. Beginning in March 2009 the Hubs will undertake a consultative process to review and endorse national and regional needs and identify specific activities, focusing on strengthening the capacity of national governments, stakeholders, and regional organisations to implement MEAs.

2) Support to Specific MEAs: support will be provided to the implementation of specific MEAs. Partners of the project will provide support in their area of expertise, and focusing on specific regions: the UNEP Risoe Centre will target selected ACP countries to support their engagement in the global carbon market and the Clean Development Mechanism; the SolArid Programme under the UNCCD will be expanded to Caribbean and Pacific countries; the SAICM Quick Start Programme will support the sound management of chemicals in ACP countries; and the FAO will provide additional support to countries to deal with obsolete pesticides, reducing dependency on chemical pesticides and pesticide management in ACP countries in general.

For more information, see http://www.unep.org/AfricanCaribbeanPacific/MEAs/

4.1.4. Asia

Climate Change Capacity Strengthening and Awareness Raising Programme in Cambodia

This project aims at strengthening national technical and institutional capacity to mitigate and to adapt to climate change, as well as to contribute to the mainstreaming of climate change issues into national development efforts. Among other things the project will support the Cambodian Climate Change Office (CCCO) at the Ministry of Environment. The proposed project activities focus on the areas of climate change education and awareness raising, climate change capacity building and institutional strengthening.

The project is being implemented from December 2008 to December 2010 and is funded by the Danish International Development Assistance (Danida). The overall financing for the project is 268.000 Euros.

Daily French translation of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin

A daily letter is issued during the negotiation sessions that summarize the debate of the day before. A summary report is issued at the end of the negotiation sessions.

The two products are sent to about 2500 French speakers by email. Several paper versions of the daily bulletin are widely distributed during the negotiations.

The expected outcome is to enhance the active participation of the African French speaking delegations in the UNFCCC negotiating process.

A large number of governmental delegates, NGOs, United Nations who keep up with the political evolution in environment sector consider ENB as an essential tool.

The French translation is supported by two EU members states: Belgium (Walloon Region) and France via the French ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Capacity building for national meteorological services (NMS) in partnership with the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)

The Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) is implementing several projects aiming to improve the capacity of meteorological systems on a large geographical scope. Currently the FMI is working on five projects in the Pacific, South America, Asia and Africa. The overall portfolio of FMI capacity building projects of meteorological services exceeds 3 million Euros.

SIDS Pacific

– FMI together with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) implements a project aiming to build the capacity of NMSs in Oceania to produce high quality weather services in order to address the challenges posed by the climate change and extreme weather phenomena. The project will develop the capacity of the NMSs e.g. to provide aviation weather services and help strengthen the needs based customer services. It also aims to build capacity in SPREP to provide support to NMSs in the implementation of the quality management systems.

SADC meteorology project

– The cooperation in meteorology is a part of the Finnish thematic cooperation in Southern Africa to promote ecologically sustainable development. The purpose of cooperation in meteorology is based on the regional meteorology priorities for 2009/10 set by the SADC ministers responsible for Transport and Meteorology. The objective is to strengthen the implementation of meteorology services in Southern Africa by building capacity and to make the function of early warning systems more effective.

FINAMPO Peru

The FINAMPO project aims to increase the capacity of the Peruvian Meteorological Institute SENAMHI to provide climatological and meteorological services after its relocation from Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Environment. The project also helps Peru in adapting to climate change

Training on REDD+ Activities (Spain)

1st edition July 2009, Bogotá (Colombia), 2nd edition foreseen for October 2010 (Brazil)

The training activities financed by Spain aim to improve the capabilities to implement a REDD+ mechanism in developing countries. It targets people with experience and knowledge on REDD+, members of institutions that eventually will participate in the implementation of a REDD+ mechanism at a national level.
This course promoted an exchange of information and experiences between countries representatives and gave them methodological and theoretical tools to implement nationally REDD+ mechanisms.
Attendants to REDD+ course identify some of its challenges: how to socialize REDD+, explaining its benefits and its limitations; identify follow up criteria; support thematic workshops on forest degradation; or doing baseline studies applying each mechanism.
On the REDD+ course organizers learned that this kind of training needs field work as well as emphasizing success stories, learning from them.

Workshops on "integrating Adaptation to climate change in the formulation of Policies & Projects"

1st edition September 2009, Panama & 2nd edition October 2010, Guatemala.

The workshops financed by Spain target the members from Public Organisms, consultants and university staff related with planning and implementations of adaptation programs and projects. Their objective is to improve capabilities to implement and develop projects and adaptation strategies in all RIOCC Member States and facilitate the access to the financial resources through multilateral institutions. This was a priority pointed out for the region.
The course was successful because it improved participant's capabilities in the identification of the problems, the formulation of the project, and the selection of implementing tools.
Case Study methodology should have increased participants capabilities in doing a complete stakeholder evaluation, formulate effective projects and achieve the access to different financial resources already available.
From the Adaptation course it was pointed out the importance of case study and applied sessions, and the need to stress the budgetary approach to the formulation process.

4.2. Capacity building for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Least Developed Countries and Small Islands Developing States

4.2.1. The EU Global Climate Change Alliance

The European Commission launched in September 2007 the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) between the EU and the developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The GCCA is an EU initiative aimed at strengthening political dialogue and cooperation on climate change with the most vulnerable and poor developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS. Support for the integration of climate change in developing countries' policies, as well as institutional capacity building for key national actors are primary objectives of the GCCA supported actions.

A first group of 15 countries had been identified as beneficiaries in 2008. Up to now, 12 countries of this initial group have been notified of a GCCA amount and formulation work is either finalised or at an advanced stage (Tanzania, Vanuatu, Maldives, Cambodia, Rwanda, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mali, Sénégal, Jamaica, Guyana, Bangladesh). Two other (Belize, Mozambique) will be receiving an allocation in 2010, together with an additional group composed of Nepal, Solomon, Ethiopia and jointly several Pacific Small Islands States (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu). More countries will be able to benefit from this support as additional funds become available over the coming years.

In the countries where preparatory work has started, GCCA concrete support actions include, as one of the principal components capacity development of climate policy national coordinating entities.

Furthermore, a GCCA Support Facility was established in 2009 to support capacity-building for target countries, to improve their knowledge on the expected impacts of climate change, to effectively integrate climate change vulnerability into development plans and budgets, and to identify and prepare GCCA activities in particular sectors.

In addition to these country activities in 2009, a 40 M € GCCA regional capacity development support programme for adaptation in African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries was agreed, complementing national efforts. This regional initiative includes several sub-regional components, in which capacity building for tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation are major components.

Key components of the Intra-ACP GCCA regional capacity development support programme:

- Intra-ACP Support Facility for capacity building and ad hoc support
- Institutional support to the ACP Secretariat
- ClimDev for Africa : improve climate data collection, analysis, and information
- Increase COMESA's capacity to support its member states in dealing with the effects of climate
- ECOWAS/CILSS to increase capacity for Climate Change negotiations and integration of Climate Change in development
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC) to support the implementation of the Caribbean regional climate change strategy
- University of the South Pacific (USP), in partnership with SPREP, to support the implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change

For more information, see http://www.gcca.eu

4.2.2. The EU Climate Change Capacity Development Project – C3D

Launched in 2003, C3D is helping developing countries develop measures and strategies to respond to the causes and impacts of climate change, particularly those that affect the poorest and most vulnerable.

The project has created an innovative South-South training and capacity-building partnership between institutes in Senegal, South Africa and Sri Lanka that are focusing, respectively, on risk management, vulnerability and adaptation, greenhouse gas mitigation, and climate change and sustainable development. Each trains the others as well as local and regional stakeholders. The project also supports research as an important tool to address the mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting issues.

Co-financed by the EC, IrishAid, DANIDA and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, C3D was managed by the UN Institute for Training and Research. In 2009, a follow up project was agreed, C3D+, which will also stimulate synergies between various EC funded projects related to climate change. For more information, see http://www.c3d-unitar.org/

4.2.3. The EU TREES project

Besides promoting the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable forest management, the EU is also supporting a number of adaptation-related forest projects in developing countries and the development of improved environmental data systems as a basis for more effective decision-making. As far back as 1991 the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the European Space Agency set up the TREES – Tropical Ecosystem Environment Observation by Satellite –project to monitor changes in forest cover in the tropics. The TREES project is oriented towards the study of tropical forest dynamics at regional to global scales using remote sensing techniques. The JRC is also providing technical support to a forest observatory for Central Africa – an initiative of multiple members of the Congo Basin Forests Partnership which aims to pool the knowledge and available data necessary to monitor the ecological, environmental, and social aspects of Central Africa's forests.

For more information, see http://www.observatoire-comifac.net

4.2.4. Advancing Capacity Partnerships and Knowledge to Support Climate Change Adaptation in Africa and Asia (ACCCA)

The EU ACCCA project draws on lessons learnt about communicating climate risk information in clear terms that are relevant to decision-makers; addressing climate risks and adaptation in an integrated, multidisciplinary way; the importance of engaging stakeholders substantively; and the long-term benefits of partnering institutions from scientific and policy communities for understanding and managing climate change risks.

The project's objectives, methods and activities have been developed through dialogues among the EU, the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the partner organizations involved in the project. These dialogues have helped focus project activities specifically upon building capacity, engaging civil

society, and implementing pilot actions related to the UNFCCC and other multilateral environmental agreements. The pilot actions selected for funding under ACCCA each aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify and prioritize climate risks to stakeholders and the climate influenced decisions that they face;
- Assess available knowledge about risks and adaptation opportunities, as well as synthesize the knowledge in terms that are directly relevant to stakeholder concerns and decision-making needs;
- Develop, test and disseminate risk communication materials that are designed to assist adaptation decisions;
- Use the risk communication materials in stakeholder forums to develop recommendations for climate change adaptation and promote their adoption; and
- Identify critical knowledge gaps that impede effective adaptation decisions and design assessment activities that would generate new knowledge to fill them.

For more information, see http://start.org/programs/accca

4.2.5. Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

In Bangladesh, the EU is committed to supporting the government's efforts to reduce the vulnerability of its population to climate change impacts. Comprehensive disaster risk management is indeed one of the pillars of the government's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). The objective is to strengthen the capacity of institutions and the population, to deal with the increasingly frequent and severe natural catastrophes that are likely to occur as a result of climate change. Activities will build and extend Bangladesh's capacities in this area, and include:

- strengthen governments, civil society and communities' capacity to manage natural disasters and ensure that appropriate policies, laws, and regulations are in place;
- strengthen community-based adaptation programmes and establish them in each of the disaster prone parts of the country;
- strengthen Bangladesh's cyclone, storm surge and flood early warning systems to enable more accurate short, medium and long term forecasts.

At the same time, the EU is co-financing the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), which contributes significantly to Disaster Risk Reduction, a very important pillar in adapting to the expected impacts of climate change. A number of ongoing smaller EC-financed projects focus on DRR at community level. The EC is co-financing a number of ongoing large actions in the area of food security in Bangladesh. These actions systematically integrate climate change impact considerations in relevant activities.

For more information, see http://www.cdmp.org.bd/

4.2.6. Water Management for irrigated agriculture in Burkina Faso

Since seven years, the Walloon decentralized development cooperation (Belgium) has enhanced and is continuing to enhance the ability of the employees and the services of the agriculture, hydraulic and fishing Ministry in order to improve quantitatively and qualitatively the water resources management for the irrigated agriculture. This programme has achieved many successful results that will be useful to adapt to the negative effects of climate change such as the decrease of rainfall:

1. Establishment of the Water observatory which is in charge of the R&D part of the programme
2. Training of the workers to use ARGIS[4]&SIMIS[5] software and GPS. Three training manuals produced.
3. Academic scholarship for a post-graduated student in water management
4. 12 scholarships for master students in water management

For more information, please refer to http://ge-eau.org & http://www.observatoire-eau.org

[4] Geographic Information System
[5] Scheme Irrigation Management Information System

4.2.7. *Capacity Building for Climate Change in Zambia*

The purpose of the project financed by Denmark is to support the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) through specialised capacity building services from the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). The ZMD/DMI support is aimed at strengthening ZMD's capacity in the fields of climate variability and climate change in Zambia. This will be achieved by strengthening ZMD's capacity in climate monitoring and climate modelling as well as in the dissemination of weather and climate products. It is further envisaged that ZMD will be better prepared for providing detailed information on present day climate variability and on future climate conditions in Zambia to various stakeholders in the areas of aviation, agriculture, energy and energy to mention a few.
The project is being implemented from November 2009 to December 2012 and the overall financing for the project is ca. 671.000 Euros.

4.3. Capacity Building in the area of research and technology

A major boost must be given to research, development and demonstrating low-carbon and adaptation technologies in all economic sectors and activities. International cooperation, on research or the setting of international standards, is vital to stimulate the global development, commercialisation, deployment and access to low carbon technologies.

Climate change has also taken a more prominent role within the EU (7th) European Research Framework Programme, with a number of initiatives and projects having the specific objective of assisting developing countries with climate change related issues.

4.3.1. Research and evaluation of Geomorphological and Hydrogeological Conditions of the Piura River Basin to Mitigate Environmental Factors Restricting the Social and Economic Progress of the Region (Peru; 2007-2010)

The Piura Region is one of the most natural disasters endangered regions of Peru. The high vulnerability of this area is caused not only by its geological, geographical and climatic conditions, but also by the limited ability to predict natural hazards and to face their consequences. The entire Piura Region is markedly affected by two prime natural factors, closely associated with the geographic position and climatic conditions of this area: i) El Niño phenomenon, and ii) shortage of drinking and service water. This interdisciplinary project is focused on research of geomorphological, geological and hydrogeological conditions in the Piura river basin in order to afford assistance to Peruvian part to eliminate the natural factors negative effects that limit the social and economical development of the region. The goal of the project financed by the Czech Republic is to define exogenous processes that cause the natural hazards and furthermore to assist to Peruvian Regional Government with searching of new sources of drinking and service water. Based on the request of the Regional Government, the area of the project interest was stretched on lower part of the Chira River. The duration of the project was enlarged up to year 2010 and a financial budget was also extended.

4.3.2. Research, Development and Innovation (RDI): new EU strategy for Egypt

In the framework of the EU-Egypt Scientific Cooperation Agreement, signed in 2005, this programme promotes the integration of the concepts of innovation and technology transfer within the strategy for the development of Egyptian enterprises. The RDI Programme financed a series of smaller projects focusing on the inclusion of new and environmentally friendly technologies, such as:

- The development of an innovative solar wind system integrated with high performance multi stage flash system using salts precipitator and nano-filtration for feed water pre treatment, brine crystallizer for salts recovery and cooling tower;
- The development of a manufacturing industry for wind turbine blades with innovative material designs to produce clean energy and introduce innovations for efficient operation;
- The development of solar absorber surfaces for high efficiency solar collectors to benefit from solar radiation and enhance the scientific knowledge in the fields of selective coating and solar conversion systems;
- The design and construction of prototypes of solar powered electric vehicles for passenger and goods transportation;
- The design and manufacturing of desalination units with the water storages and solar-thermal roof.

For more information, see http://www.rdi.eg.net/Pages/Default.aspx

4.3.3. Euro Asian Research and training in climate change management (CLIMA) (2006-2009)

The Overall Objective of the project is to create a knowledge system on climate change and sustainable development linking Asia and Europe and to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals. The Project Purpose is to enhance the capabilities of an excellence group of young professors and researchers to create an international thematic network on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, to relate scientists, policy makers and stakeholders from the EU and Asia on the issues of global impacts determined by local development practices. The project intends to achieve this objective by

- implementing a modular training programme for young scientists,
- initiating joint and interdisciplinary research groups on different topics,
- elaborating a curriculum for a prospective online master course on climate change and sustainable development,
- Disseminating of promotional material to a wider community.

For more information, see http://venus.unive.it/clima/

4.3.4. Understanding the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 4th Assessment Report

Progress on actions to address climate change risks in developing countries is hindered by low levels of awareness, lack of understanding of IPCC findings and other scientific information, lack of location and sector specific knowledge, and poor knowledge and information sharing in forms relevant for decision making. The EU project targets West and East Africa and South Asia. The main objective of the project is to support policy-making processes to better respond to Climate Change risk management and adaptation/mitigation planning; build the capacity of scientists, resource managers, and other technical experts to interpret and apply climate model projections; develop knowledge platforms to inform societal decision making through relevant and accessible information; generate regional Climate Change knowledge to contribute to the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report. The main achievements include:

- Science-policy dialogue in Ghana to present information about climate CC risks to parliamentarians, government officials, the national scientific community, members of civil society and the media.
- Climate Change risks discussed in the context of CC projections, coastal ecosystems, water resources, agriculture, human health, land-based mitigation, gender, economics, and communication.
- Communication material will be developed following the dialogue to disseminate messages about Climate Change more broadly.

4.3.5. Strengthening UNFCCC implementation in Asia Pacific

Even though Indonesia, Nepal, Cook Islands and Tuvalu have different geographical characteristics they are highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Indeed, they are already facing climate relevant extreme events. Moreover, they all share in common the low prioritization of climate change in their development policies, the low awareness on climate change issues at a government level and among the civil society and the perception that climate change is an issue of industrialized countries. Therefore, any process to strengthen the UNFCCC in developing countries must begin from the bottom-up, by targeting the areas where climate change and the UNFCCC and development priorities overlap at the national level, and working with those stakeholders who are directly affected. Climate change and development are closely linked but national circumstances vary, therefore, project activities are designed and implemented at the national level by national WWF offices in collaboration with national partners and beneficiaries.

The main objective of the EU project is to ensure that governments and relevant, influential non-governmental stakeholders are informed of the key issues concerning participation in and implementation of the UNFCCC and empowered to act.

Main achievements include:

- Government officials in all four countries have a strong understanding of the key implementation issues of the UNFCCC and of opportunities to participate in UNFCCC processes.
- Civil society members are identified and networked at the national level, and understand UNFCCC processes.

- Government officials and civil society groups work together, on national and international UNFCCC processes.
- A core action group is formed at the international level to strengthen participation and raise their profile within the UNFCCC.

4.3.6. Risk Assessment and Glacier Lakes Outbursts Floods Mitigation in Kyrgyzstan (2007-2010)

Glacial lakes outbursts belong to the most frequent natural disasters in the high mountain regions all over the world including Kyrgyzstan. In connection with current climate changes significant glacier retreat occurs followed by the increase of dynamics of lakes development. Within the Kyrgyz territory, there are actually more than 200 lakes belonging to one of the three categories of hazardousness and lot of new lakes appear every year.
The intent of the project financed by the Czech Republic is to assist the Kyrgyz government in ensuring the security in endangered valleys and thereby create the conditions for their long-term development. The project is focused on investigation of selected lakes and assessment of their actual hazards. In two pilot valleys the risk analysis will be carried out and the threatened and unsafe zones will be delimitated. In addition, the basis of early warning system will be installed in this valleys. In the Adygine locality, the permanent research and monitoring station will be built up. Its task will be the study of climatic parameters, dynamics of glacier retreat and development of hazardous glacier lakes.

4.4. Capacity building for local government and private sector

4.4.1. Local Governments' mobilisation for a global and comprehensive post-2012 climate agreement

In the international climate negotiations, emerging economies are playing a big role. The local mobilisation in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa will strengthen and maximise the involvement of local governments in the climate debate towards a strong post-2012 climate agreement and its implementation. The main objectives of the EU projects in this domain are to advocate for strong climate protection targets and implementation mechanisms that include and refer to the potential of local governments' climate protection and adaptation activities; to acknowledge Local Governments as being key actors in climate protections and adaptation, receive the respective recognition and, especially, framework conditions for realising their potential towards COP 15 and beyond. Impacts include:

- Mobilisation of Local Governments worldwide, and with a special focus on the 7 target countries for an ambitious climate agreement
- Dialogues between the Local and National Governments promoted in the 7 target countries. Local Governments offer local-national partnerships for the implementation of an ambitious agreement.
- Local Governments will be present at COP 15. The participation of Local Government from the target countries is supported and facilitated.

4.4.2. Territorial Approach to Climate Change Strategy (TACC)-Senegal

Territorial Approach to Climate Change Strategy (TACC) is a partnership UNDP with subnational territories and their associations. Its overall objective is to increase resilience to climate change and reduced carbon footprint in subnational territories in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Throughout the project, strong capacity-building elements will be delivered:

- Implement governance framework which ensures coordination between different levels of decision, sectors and actors.
- Enhance the local actor’s capacity to identify the climate change risks and opportunities
- Design the territorial climate Plan for each subnational entity.
- Set up a project portfolio which can benefit from international carbon finance

The implementation of this project is expected to start beginning October 2010 with the support of Belgian federal agency for development and the walloon Region.

Paper no. 1B: Belgium and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States

SUBMISSION BY BELGIUM AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

Brussels, 20 September 2010

Subject: Capacity-Building for developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol- Information from Parties on the activities they have undertaken pursuant to decision 29/CMP.1

1. Introduction

The EU welcomes this opportunity to further share information on the activities undertaken to implement the framework for Capacity Building in Developing Countries in response to the SBI invitation for Parties of the Kyoto Protocol to annually submit information to the Secretariat.

Many meaningful capacity-building initiatives have been supported by the EU and its Member States with the objective to increase Developing Countries participation in the carbon market (clean development mechanism). The EU and its member states have supported many of those initiatives either through bilateral or multilateral channels (see point 3).

So far, most/many capacity-building activities for CDM have focused on strengthening Designated National Authorities. Those activities are very important and should continue as one of the main barriers identified the lack for public sector institutions to have clear, transparent and timely project approval procedures in place.

However, the EU believes that the different private sector actors in developing countries such as regional/local banks, utilities, SMEs, consultants, universities, NGOs and other intermediaries should also benefit from capacity building in order to increase their participation in the emerging carbon market. Those actors may lack information and practical training preventing them from participating effectively in the CDM.

Programmatic CDM is considered to offer an excellent chance for Least Developed Countries and for countries with little CDM projects registered so far to participate in the global carbon market. Programme of Activities (PoAs) moreover are likely to have a larger potential for promoting sustainable development and for supporting and accelerating national and local climate policy implementation. At the same time, experience over the past few years shows that there are various challenges in developing and implementing PoAs. The EU believes that further capacity building is needed to get more PoAs developed.

2. The EU experience: Lessons learned/trends

In order to increase CDM flows towards those countries and regions with the weakest CDM project development ratio, some of the most significant hindering factors in CDM implementation have been identified. Those are:

- Lack of focused capacity building together with specific provision of support from carbon funds
- Unawareness of country readiness or enabling CDM regulatory and investment environments, lack of knowledge with project identification, appraisal and formulation, that includes well prepared transactions (which is different from lack of finance to develop CDM documentation, validation and registration costs).

As said above, since most of LDC and SIDS do not have potential for big scale projects, capacity building would need to be focused and tailored to smaller firms or businesses; small entrepreneurs; municipal governments and low-income communities' leaders. This is because smaller deals face high transaction costs that make them unsuitable as stand-alone projects and because small enterprises and households lack the knowledge and capacity to participate in carbon markets.

Programmatic approaches to carbon deals such as the *Programs of Activities* seem to offer more inclusive opportunities for smaller firms and lower-income households. Those can significantly reduce carbon-related

transaction costs for smaller deals, thereby permitting dispersed micro-activities in households, agriculture, and small enterprises to benefit from the carbon market.

3. Examples of activities supported by the EU and its Member States

3.1. Capacity building for CDM

3.1.1. EU-China CDM Facilitation Project

In 2005 the EU-China Partnership on Climate Change was launched. The partnership provides a political framework to further strengthen the cooperation between EU and China by setting out concrete new actions to tackle climate change. The EU-China CDM Facilitation Project, one of the joint activities under the partnership, aims to develop the CDM, which is of vital interest for both parties since China is the world's major supplier of CERs and the EU is the world's major buyer of CERs, in China. The project has a duration of 3 years

Chinese Designated Operational Entities (DOE) are independent auditors that assess whether a potential project meets all the eligibility requirements of the CDM (validation) and whether the project has achieved greenhouse gas emission reductions (verification and certification). In 2007, when the project was launched, there were no domestic DOEs in China. The EU-China CDM Facilitation Project offered a selected number of Chinese Applicant Entities a capacity building training programme at TUV Rheinland's Headquarter in Cologne. Technical staff from CEC and CQC participated in the training programme and received on-the-job training in verification and validation process from senior TUV Rheinland CDM auditors. On 25 March 2009 CEC and CQC were accredited as DOE for both verification and verification functions. CEC and CQC are the first Chinese DOEs which can now perform CDM project validation and verification services in China and around the world.

The project's research reports will analyse and provide recommendations on how to develop and strenghten the CDM in China.

Capacity building: The project will strengthen the capacity of China's Designated National Authority (DNA) and increase the number of domestic Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) in China Awareness raising: The project will through a number of regional workshops and business faciliation conferences raise awareness of climate change and CDM's potential in China.

For more information, see http://www.euchina-cdm.org/

3.1.2. The Haryana Community Forest Project (India)

The Haryana Community Forestry Project (HCFP), co-funded by the Government of Haryana State in India and the European Commission, was implemented in 338 villages in 11 districts of Haryana with the objective of conserving and rejuvenating natural resources, mainly through forestry development, with the active participation of communities, especially women. A number of participatory appraisal exercises with stakeholder farmers were carried out, by-laws for a farmers' society to implement the project were framed and the society was registered.

Within the broader framework of the HCFP, an afforestation area of 370 hectares of sand dunes belonging to 227 farmers in eight villages in the Sirsa district has been selected for a carbon trading project within the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Validation of the proposed project activity by a company accredited by UNFCCC was carried out through site inspection in April 2008 and the proposed CDM project was approved by the UNFCCC CDM Executive Board on the 23 March 2009. This CDM pilot project is the first small scale afforestation project in the world to get certified by the Clean Development Mechanism. For more information, see http://hcfp.gov.in/

3.1.3. Training workshop on "Clean Development Mechanisms: Programmes of Activities" April 2010, Montevideo (Uruguay)

This workshop supported by Spain aimed to improve the capabilities to implement CDM PoA projects in Latinoamerican countries. It targeted civil servants in RIOCC countries from national, subnational or local institutions with competences in promoting and developing CDM PoA.

This course promoted an exchange of information and experiences between key stakeholders for the identification, formulation and implementation of CDM PoA considering the methodological and theoretical international requirements.

3.1.4. Capacity Development: Green cooling for a warming world

Since 15 years the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development commissions GTZ „Proklima“ to promote and disseminate ozone and climate friendly technologies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Since 2008 projects are also implemented on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety within the framework of the International Climate Initiative. To date, 185 projects in about 30 countries resulted in the replacement of more than 8,000 tonnes of ozone depleting substances and the reduction of approx. 46 million tonnes of greenhouse gases in CO2 equivalents (CO2e). With regard to technology, Proklima promotes climate and ozone friendly technologies cross-conventionally within the sectors of cooling, air conditioning and insulation. Under the Montreal Protocol (MP) Proklima acts as a bilateral agency implementing projects financed by the Multilateral Fund (MLF). These projects introduce alternatives to fluorinated technical gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP). Proklima demonstrates new technologies using natural refrigerants or blowing agents, accompanied by technical standards and dissemination activities within the Framework of the International Climate Initiative.

Proklima interventions cover concept development, assessment of appropriate technologies for developing countries, policy advice, training measures and the development of standards and regulations, all of which are necessary to create conducive framework conditions for introduction and penetration of climate and ozone friendly technologies. Capacity development of partner organisations, institutions and networks for the application of innovative technologies is integrated in a comprehensive concept which on the one hand unfolds a multiplier effect beyond country borders and on the other hand empowers partner countries to develop their own sector plans for climate protection, which can serve as National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the framework of the international climate regime.

Case Study Brazil:

Under the MLF funded projects, Proklima has implemented technician training programmes on the safe use of natural refrigerants in the domestic and commercial refrigeration sectors in more than 20 countries, including Brazil. Low-income servicing enterprises have gained know-how on environment-friendly state-of-the art technologies and a growing number of manufacturers of refrigeration equipment are now considering the use of natural refrigerants due to their long-term benefits, such as energy efficiency gains. In Brazil, Proklima has assisted more than 21,500 technicians and micro-enterprises via vocational training institutes to develop local know-how and infrastructure to maintain RAC equipment. The involvement of vocational training institutions further contributed to standardise the quality of vocational training and to positively influence practices and perceptions throughout this sector.

3.1.5. Asia Pacific Carbon Fund Technical Support Facility

APCF is a trust fund established and managed by Asian Development Bank on behalf of fund participants and financially supported by Finland . The fund aims to increase the number of clean energy and energy efficiency projects in developing member countries of ADB, assist APCF participants in satisfying their legally binding emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and capitalize increased investments from developed countries to improve energy access in the Asia and Pacific region. Finland is one of the supporters of the Asia Pacific Carbon Fund Technical Support Facility.

3.1.6. Carbon Development Carbon Fund-CDCF

CDCFplus is the technical assistance and project support arm of the Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF). The financial resources come partly from the investment income from upfront payments made in full by CDCF participants. It is financially supported by Belgium. The Walloon and Brussels Metropolitan Regions (Belgium) are CDCF participants thus support the CDCFplus. The main activities of CDCFplus are:

1. Enhance capacity of a selected number of local or regional intermediaries- such as commercial banks, regional development to develop portfolios of projects and/or create carbon emission reductions for re-sale
2. Build capacity of local experts or institutions such as private project developers, investment authorities, saving and loan association, SMEs, NGOs to identify projects and develop at least one of them to PDD stage

The main beneficiaries of the above capacity-building activities are Least Developed Countries in general. Find more information on http://wbcarbonfinance.org/docs/CDCFPlusBrochureNEW.pdf

3.2. Other related capacity-building activities

3.2.1. Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI)

The overall objective of the project is to assist the Partner Countries concerned – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan– in combating climate change, both by extending the use of the mechanisms attached to the Kyoto Protocol and by supporting the formulation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies at each country level. The project specific objectives are as follows:

- Reinforced awareness of the technical ministries, relevant government departments, and the general public, as well as institutional capacity (in particular at the level of the designated National Authorities – DNA), in relation to climate change in general and to the KP mechanisms in particular, which also partly builds upon and develop past actions supported by the EC and by other donors;
- Strengthened interest in, and responsiveness of the economic stakeholders (particularly industry and energy utilities) to, climate-change-related issues and the funding mechanisms (CDM, JI) available under the Kyoto Protocol, focusing particularly on energy efficiency;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies formulated and implemented, whenever requested by the PC.

For more information, see
http://www.inogate.org/inogate_programme/inogate_projects/ongoing-inogate-projects/inogate_programme/inogate_projects/ongoing-inogate-projects/support-kyoto-protocol-implementation-skpi

3.2.2. CO2 Managers for the Industry in the People's Republic of China

The rapid industrial growth is leading to an increase of energy use and related CO2 and other GHG emissions. Although China has ratified the Kyoto Protocol in August 2002, in 2005 the country was still a minor market player, with less CDM projects than in Costa Rica. China's huge potential in GHG mitigation was limited in practice, due to lack of expertise. Compared to other countries China was behind in the learning curve and in need of proper capacity building. The main objectives of this initiative supported by the EU are a first stock of CO2 managers for China; Capacity building for 25 advanced Chinese CO2 management experts on CO2 management through education and training. They can then become trainers themselves, having received theoretical and practical skills to set up CO2 management systems in industries according to international standards. The project has had a large multiplier effect: 25 Chinese experts achieved the qualification as a 'CO2 Manager & Trainer'. The managers were organised in a CO2 alumni network, established during the final workshop in 2007. Around 80% of the qualified CO2 managers were involved in more than 50 CDM projects. The estimated CO2 reductions per year amount to more than 90M tons. In 2009, China is the leading country on CDM projects.

The Chinese experts were using their knowledge in projects related to energy efficiency, energy conservation and renewables development. More than 3000 participants attended seminars and workshops in Beijing, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Gouzhi, Yunnan, Hebei, Liaoning, and Shandong.

For more information, see http://www.citiesact.org/projects_details.aspx?id=349

3.2.3. On-line training seminars on "International Climate Change Regime" 1st edition October 2008, 2nd edition October 2009 and 3rd edition October 2010.

This activity financed by Spain aims to review the actual momentum of the international climate change negotiations and the post-2012 regime and the main elements (Mitigation and Technology, Carbon Markets,

Adaptation and Multilateral Financial instruments) and to promote the capacity and exchange of knowledge between civil servants involved relevant sectors in the context of fighting against climate change.

This activity targets civil servants in RIOCC countries with competences in issue related to climate change (Finance, Energy, Development, Environment, Climate Change). Most of those participants agreed on the good use of the lessons learnt in this seminar for their current work and for dealing with the information about how to present projects both on adaptation, mitigation (including clean development mechanisms) to different international funds or mechanisms.

3.2.4. Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points, UNEP

The project objective of this project financially supported by Finland is to build capacities of climate change focal points and their collaborators in relevant national ministries and agencies related to sectors such as energy, industrial, transport, agricultural sectors to improve technology transfer readiness for mitigation and adaptation.

Capacity building activities supported through the Network include for instance

- Facilitating knowledge generation and sharing
- Providing targeted support to national climate change offices through national and regional activities
- Fostering interactions and exchange of experiences among climate change professionals
- Providing means to conduct joint analysis of climate change issues and options
- Expedite the development of good policies
- Foster the sharing of best practices and information
- Accelerate the transfer of climate friendly technologies

Expected outcomes of the Network

- Enhance greater south-south cooperation on technology transfer
- Improve institutional capacity and implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects at national and regional levels
- Enhance cooperation at regional level on policies and technology transfer
- Aid effective participation of member countries in the UNFCCC negotiation process

Illustrative list of activities

- Exchange experiences on devising and implementing national measures for responding mitigation opportunities i.e. energy efficiency auditing, efficiency standard for improved product
- Sharing experiences about different national approaches for integrating climate change adaptation, and gender specific elements
- Examining opportunities for expanding the scope of Clean Development (CDM)
- Forming sub-networks at national and sub-regional level on different theme e.g. energy efficiency, adaptation planning effort etc
- Developing different awareness raising communication materials;
- Supporting studies or pieces of analysis that allow countries to better prepare for UNFCCC
- Determining implication of CoP decisions and translating these into national actions.

Means to achieve objectives

- Network workshops, meetings and conferences to share experiences on issues important for the region and country
- Strengthening/establishing effective national coordinating structures and information sharing system including websites/e-learning/video conference
- Identification and designation of leaders for thematic areas to coordinate regionally important thematic issues
- Targeted support to national offices and national activities such as Training for Trainers
- Commissioning paper and research as agreed by the network members,
- Organize technical visits and study tours

3.2.5. Energy Information System (EIS)-Republic Democratic of Congo

This project financially supported by Belgium aims to train a national expert team in order to acquire the Energy Information System which is used to design, implement and monitor efficient energy policies.
A first training workshop was launched in may 2009 on how to design the energy balance and to use energy data and a first version of the 2006 energy balance in the IEA's[6] format. This energy balance is the first step of to design a GES national inventory.

This project is supported by walloon Region and IEPF[7]. More information on http://www.econotec.be

[6] International Energy Agency
[7] Institut de l'Energie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie.

Paper no. 2: Malawi

MALAWI's SUBMISSION ON "CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL"

Introduction

Malawi welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on capacity building requirements under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

Malawi notes that capacity building in developing countries is necessary as provided for in Decisions 2/CP.7, 2/CP.10 and 29/CMP.1, and Article 4 (1,a) of the Convention.

Malawi therefore welcomes and appreciates the financial resources that the GEF disburses through its implementing agencies for various capacity building initiatives, as described below.

Previous Support Received

a) GEF/UNFCCC Support on capacity building to prepare First and Second National Communications

b) GHG Inventories prepared with 1990,1994 and 2000 as base years

c) Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessments report

d) Mitigation/Abatement report

e) Technology Transfer and Needs Assessments (This report prioritized renewable energy technologies in Malawi)

f) National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)

Malawi received funding from the GEF in 2003 to prepare the NAPA. The NAPA was completed in 2005 and submitted in April 2006 to the GEF through the UNFCCC. A proposal to the tune of US$27 million has been prepared and submitted to the GEF with technical support from the African Development Bank. This will provide coping strategies for sustaining livelihoods in communities vulnerable to climate changes throughout the country.

g) National Capacity Self- Assessment (NCSA)

Malawi received funding from GEF to carry out a self assessment on the implementation of the UN Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Degradation. The project concluded in 2006 and an action plan has been prepared for submission to the GEF.

h) Malawi received support in 2005 from the Miombo Network for two delegates to participate in COP 11 in Montreal, Canada, including in inputs into the NAPA preparation process through a project funded through the AIACC programme (www.aiaccproject.org, Project Number AF38)

i) The Miombo Network also facilitated the establishment of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Designated National Authority (DNA) in Malawi

j) Malawi received technical support in 2005 from the EcoSecurities firm in Europe and South-South North of South Africa on the formation of a CDM DNA in the country. A number of concepts that would be considered for further development under the CDM were selected through a national stakeholders workshop.

k) Support to participate at designated national authority forums under the Clean Development Mechanism.

Needs and Gaps

a) There are no regulations in place to guide formulation of CDM projects. This is due to severe capacity constraints to establish and maintain a functional secretariat, with adequate staff to support setting up appropriate regulations and guidelines for processing CDM projects, as well as to conduct appropriate outreach on CDM to potential project developers. Although a few project ideas were explored with potential investors, there was inadequate support to process and promote these ideas. Some of these projects would have required development of new methodologies, which would be difficult without external technical assistance.

b) Malawi needs capacity building in quantifying carbon sequestered from afforestation activities. Efforts are currently available in Malawi at the LEAD Southern Africa Office at Chancellor College, University of Malawi but we need scientific training on the methodologies in our capacity as DNA.

c) We require a climate change office that can be involved fully in implementation of the UNFCCC. The requirements under this will include building capacity of the staff to:

- identify key vulnerabilities,
- monitor and evaluate the impact of interventions from government, development partners, civil society, NGOs, private sector
- prepare future national communications and other reports to the Convention
- be able to fully supervise preparation of national communications
- participate in Conference of Parties and sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention. Traditionally, only one delegate is funded for the SBI and two for the COP
- enhance negotiating skills at Conference of Parties and sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the Convention
- assessment of greenhouse gases inventories
- emission database management
- support government efforts to integrate climate change considerations into planning in various ministries,
- promote outreach and educational efforts on climate change
- act as a central repository of climate change data for different stakeholders, including outreach on climate change scenarios, adaptation solutions, opportunities under CDM and other carbon financing
- develop strategies for encouraging participating in a low-carbon economy, especially the many opportunities that seem to exist through clean energy initiatives

Experiences and Lessons Learned

a) Exposure to regional and international forums such as Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies as well as continued dialogue on the internet and other means do contribute to enhancement of capacities to implement the three Rio Conventions

b) Exposure to trainings and workshops on modules, templates and guidelines of government officials form the UNFCCC Focal points are a prerequisite for continuity and sustainability of implementation of the UNFCCC

c) Large delegations are ideal at Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies in order to avoid fatigue

d) Governments need to provide resources to enable participation at Conference of Parties and sessions of subsidiary bodies

e) With a small capacity such as is available in Malawi, addressing all requirements under various climate change processes (NAPAs, National Communications, attending meetings, developing proposals to the GEF, etc) is a big challenge. A huge increase in human capacity is needed, and it is only possible through a long-term approach to education in relevant areas. Such human capacity building should be carefully linked with capacity needs and approaches at the institutional level, to ensure that capacity that is developed, is used effectively.